

[54] METHOD FOR CONTROLLING VISCOSITY OF ORGANIC LIQUID AND COMPOSITIONS

[75] Inventors: Kissho Kitano, Ohi, Japan; Ilan Duvdevani, Leonia; Donald N. Schulz, Annandale, both of N.J.

[73] Assignee: Exxon Research and Engineering Company, Florham Park, N.J.

[\*] Notice: The portion of the term of this patent subsequent to Dec. 29, 2004 has been disclaimed.

[21] Appl. No.: 123,393

[22] Filed: Nov. 20, 1987

Related U.S. Application Data

[63] Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. 806,416, Dec. 9, 1985, Pat. No. 4,715,865, which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. 625,974, Jun. 29, 1984, abandoned, which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. 565,106, Dec. 23, 1983, abandoned.

[51] Int. Cl.<sup>4</sup> ..... C10L 7/00

[52] U.S. Cl. .... 44/7.3; 524/474; 524/560; 526/158

[58] Field of Search ..... 524/474

[56] References Cited

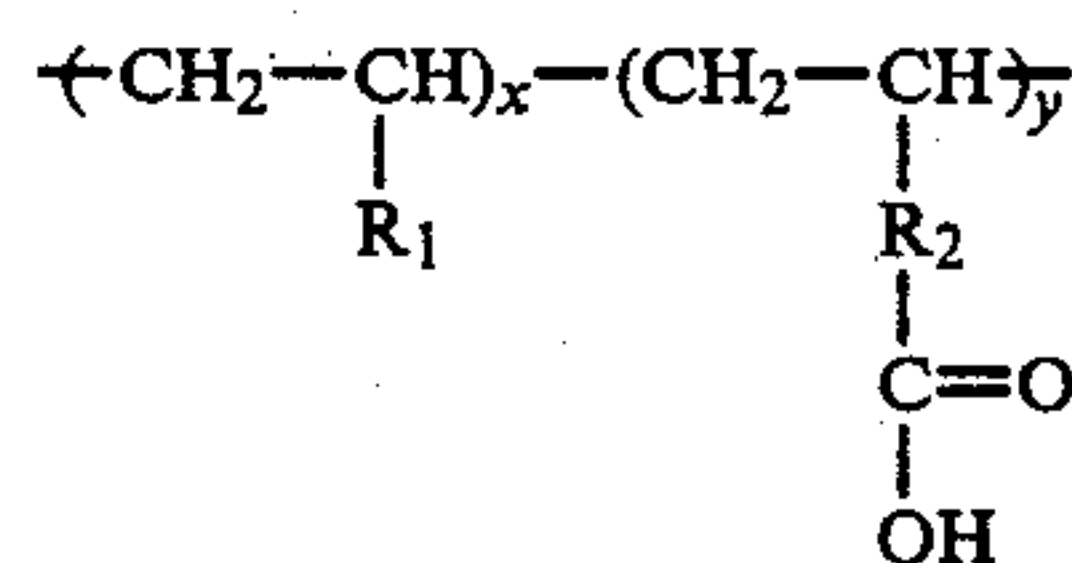
U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS

4,715,865 12/1987 Kitano et al. .... 524/474

Primary Examiner—Theodore Morris
Attorney, Agent, or Firm—Richard E. Nanfeldt

[57] ABSTRACT

A method of viscosifying an organic liquid which comprises adding a sufficient quantity of a hydrolyzed Ziegler Natta-ester containing copolymer having a molecular weight of about 100,000 to about 10,000,000 to said organic liquid to increase the viscosity of said organic liquid, said copolymer having the formula:



wherein R1 is an alkyl group having about 4 to about 6 carbon atoms, R2 is an alkylene group having 3 to 16 carbon atoms, x is about 95.0 to about 99.95 mole % and y is about 0.05 to about 5.0 mole %.

3 Claims, No Drawings



## METHOD FOR CONTROLLING VISCOSITY OF ORGANIC LIQUID AND COMPOSITIONS

This application is a continuation-in-part of U.S. Ser. No. 806,416, filed Dec. 9, 1985, now Pat. No. 4,715,865 which is a continuation-in-part of U.S. Ser. No. 625,974, filed June 29, 1984, which is a continuation-in-part of U.S. Ser. No. 565,106, filed Dec. 23, 1983, both now abandoned.

### FIELD OF THE INVENTION

The instant invention relates to a process for controlling the viscosity of organic liquids by incorporating in said liquid a minor amount of a copolymer of an alpha olefin and a vinyl alkylene-carboxylic acid.

### BACKGROUND OF THE PRIOR ART

Various U.S. patents have taught the concept of controlling the viscosity of organic liquids by the addition of various type polymers.

U.S. Pat. No. 3,366,430 teaches the gelling of organic liquids by the intersection of polar "associative bonds" which includes hydrogen bonding and "ionic cross linking". It is clear that the language of this patent limits this invention to gels. The instant invention is distinct from that cited in that the most preferred state is free of any said gel at ambient temperatures. This patent also teaches that these polymers "will generally be of the free radical addition type" (column 4, lines 5-7), since the preparation of polar polymers by Ziegler-Natta polymerization is difficult because "the polar groups required in the final polymer may interfere with the ionic catalyst used in the polymerization, [thus] it is usually necessary just to prepare the hydrocarbon polymer and then modify it to introduce the polar groups required for this associative bond". (Column 4, lines 54-59). Once again the instant invention is a Ziegler-Natta polymer with attached functional group not post introduction of a functional group.

U.S. Pat. No. 4,002,436 teaches polymer solutions of associative bonds (especially jet fuel solutions). However, the polymers of the instant invention are distinct from those of U.S. Pat. No. 4,002,436.

The polymers used in U.S. Pat. No. 4,002,436, "will generally be of the free-radical addition type". (Column 4, line 16-18) since the preparation of polar polymers by Ziegler-Natta polymerization is difficult because "the polar groups required in the final polymer may interfere with the ionic catalyst used in the polymerization, [thus] it is usually necessary first to prepare the hydrocarbon polymer and then modify it to introduce the polar groups required for the associative bond". (Column 4, lines 60-64). The instant invention uses a Ziegler-Natta polymer with an attached functional group.

U.S. Pat. No. 3,679,382 teaches the thickening of aliphatic hydrocarbons with synthetic organic polymers of alkylstyrene or lauryl acrylate and olefinically unsaturated emulsion copolymerizable acids, amides, hydroxyacrylic esters, sulfonic acids, etc. It is emphasized in this patent (column 3, lines 69-75) that it is critical that in the preparation of such polymers, no surface active agent, catalyst or other additive be employed which introduces a metallic ion into the system. Therefore, it is preferred to employ ammonium or amine salts.

The instant invention contains no alkylstyrenes or aluryl acrylates and the instant olefinically unsaturated

acids and esters are not emulsion copolymerizable. The instant acids and esters have an alkyl spacer group separating the acid or ester from the olefinic double bond thus rendering them now polymerizable by free radical emulsion polymerization. The instant copolymers are prepared by Ziegler-Natta polymerization, which do indeed use metallic catalysts. Such metallic species are precluded from 3,679,382.

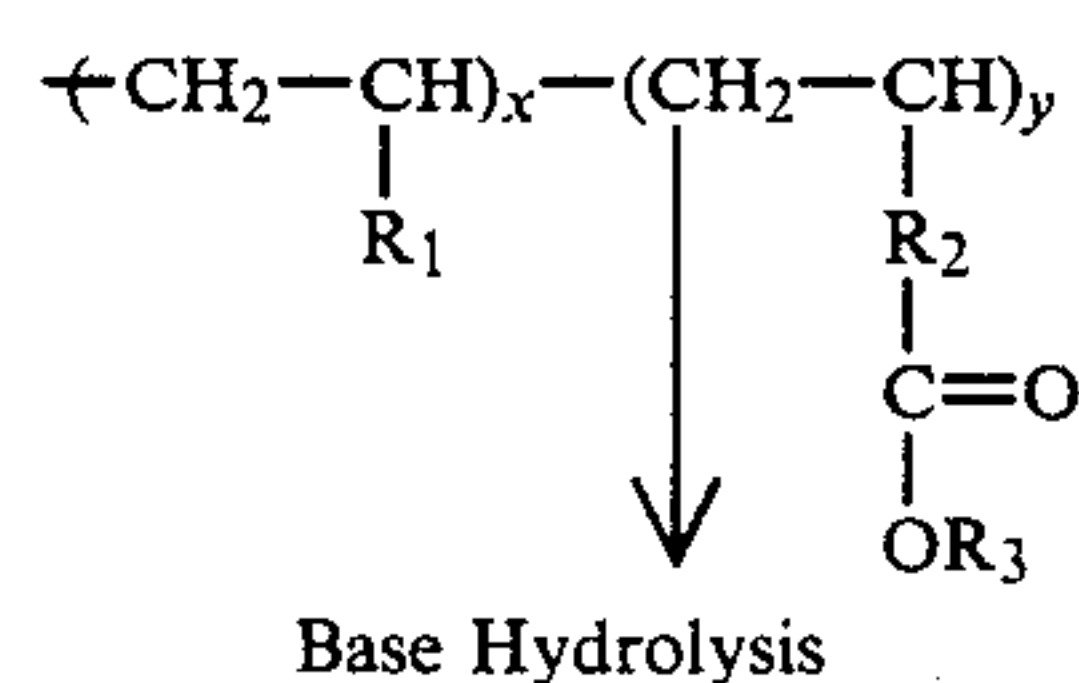
### SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

It has been discovered that the viscosity of organic liquids may be conveniently controlled by incorporating in said organic liquid a minor amount of a copolymer which is the reaction product of an alpha olefin and a vinyl alkylencarboxylic acid formed by a Ziegler Natta polymerization. The copolymer is characterized as having a polymeric backbone which is substantially soluble in the organic liquid.

The number of acid groups contained in the copolymer is a critical parameter affecting this invention. The number of acid groups present in the copolymer can be described in a variety of ways such as weight percent, mole percent, number per polymer chain, etc. Mole percent will be employed to describe the copolymers in this invention.

The hydrolyzed Ziegler-Natta ester containing copolymer of the instant invention which is a copolymer containing an alpha olefin and a vinyl alkylencarboxylic acid and/or vinyl alkylencarboxylic esters having about 4 to about 20 carbon atoms, more preferably about 9 to about 18 and most preferably about 10 to about 16, wherein an alkyl group is situated between the acid or ester group and the carbon of the double bond of the monomer, wherein the resulting alkylencarboxylic acid side groups are randomly distributed along the alpha olefin backbone. The alpha olefin has about 2 to about 27 carbon atoms, more preferably about 6 to about 25, and most preferably about 6 to about 18. The copolymer contains about 0.01 to about 5 mole % of the alkylencarboxylic acid side groups more preferably about 0.05 to about 3 and most preferably about 0.1 to about 2. The number average molecular weight as measured by GPC of the alpha olefin copolymer is about 100,000 to about 20,000,000, more preferably about 100,000 to about 15,000,000, and most preferably about 100,000 to about 10,000,000.

The hydrolyzed Ziegler Natta containing ester copolymer of the alpha olefin and vinyl alkylencarboxylic acid is formed by first hydrolyzing the organic ester with a base and optionally further treating with concentrated sulfuric acid or other suitable acids having a sufficiently low Ph to effect hydrolysis, wherein the hydrolysis occurs in a solvent which is inert itself to hydrolysis such as an aliphatic or aromatic hydrocarbon. The substantially complete hydrolysis of the copolymer of an alpha olefin and a vinyl alkylene ester and the optional acid treatment is represented by the reaction scheme:







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wherein R<sub>1</sub> is an alkyl group having 6 carbon atoms, R<sub>2</sub> is an alkylene group having 3 to 16 carbon atoms, x is about 95.0 to about 99.95 mole % and y is about 0.05 to about 5.0 mole %.

2. A method according to claim 1 wherein R<sub>1</sub> has 6 carbon atoms and R<sub>2</sub> has 8 carbon atoms.

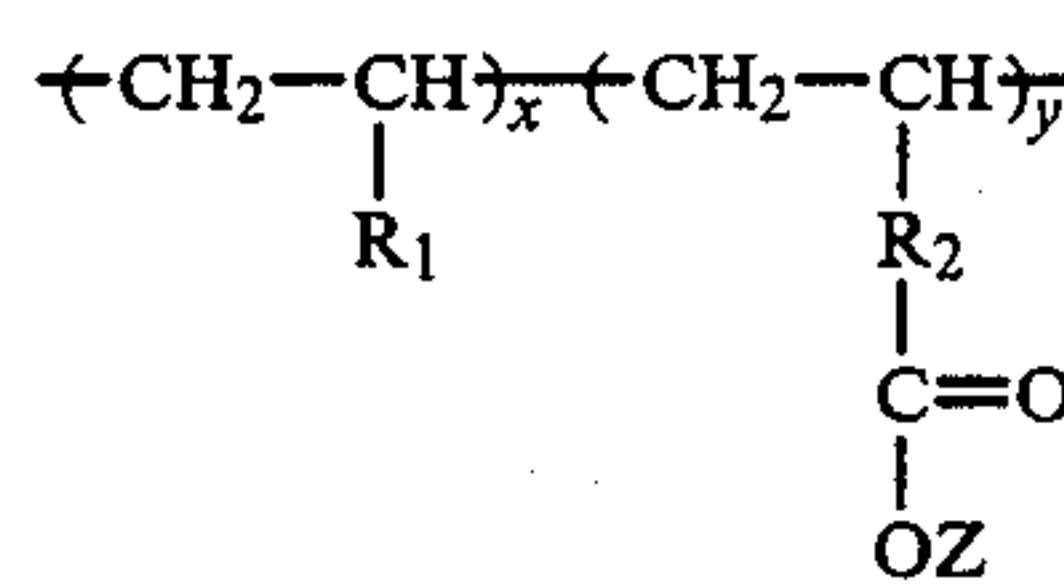
3. A method of viscosifying an organic liquid which comprises adding a sufficient quantity of a hydrolyzed Ziegler Natta ester containing copolymer having a molecular weight of about 100,000 to about 10,000,000 to said organic liquid to increase the viscosity of said organic liquid from about 10 to about 10,000 cps for polymer concentrations of less than about 1 weight % said copolymer having the formula:

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wherein R<sub>1</sub> is an alkyl group having about 4 to about 6 carbon atoms, R<sub>2</sub> is an alkylene group having 3 to 16 carbon atoms, x is about 95.0 to about 99.95 mole % and y is about 0.05 to about 5.0 mole %, where Z is a mixture of H and an alkyl group having 1 to about 25 carbon atoms wherein H comprises about 55 to 99 mole % of Z.

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